5.11 Environmental Crime Prevention: Broken Windows and Zero Tolerance Policing: Test Pack

AQA 8192 · about 15 minutes

Total Marks

Name: _____ Date: ____ / ____ / _____

Answer ALL questions. Write full sentences for questions worth 4 marks or more. Use sociological terms where appropriate.

1 Which pair of sociologists proposed the 'broken windows' theory about neighbourhood disorder and crime in the United States?

- ☐ A) Wilson and Kelling
- ☐ B) Merton and Cohen
- ☐ C) Becker and Goffman
- ☐ D) Hirschi and Matza

(Total for Question 1 is 1 mark)

2 State one strength of using visible environmental improvements, such as fixing broken windows, as part of a crime reduction strategy.

(Total for Question 2 is 2 marks)

3 Compare zero tolerance policing with community policing as alternative neighbourhood strategies, giving two differences.

(Total for Question 3 is 4 marks)

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4 Outline one main claim of Wilson and Kelling's broken windows theory about visible disorder in a neighbourhood.

(Total for Question 4 is 2 marks)

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5 State one historical example, mentioned in GCSE level discussion, of a city that adopted policing inspired by broken windows and zero tolerance in the 1990s.

(Total for Question 5 is 2 marks)

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Mark scheme · 5.11 Environmental Crime Prevention: Broken Windows and Zero Tolerance Policing: Test Pack

Question 1

A (Wilson and Kelling) **B1**

Answer: A

Question 2

identifies a genuine strength, e.g. quick visible improvements can reassure residents and reduce petty offences **B1**

brief development, e.g. this can increase footfall and informal social control, discouraging some criminal behaviour **B1**

Answer: A strength is that quick visible improvements can reassure residents and reduce petty offences, which can increase footfall and informal social control and discourage some criminal behaviour.

Question 3

identifies a first difference, e.g. zero tolerance focuses on strict enforcement of existing laws; community policing focuses on partnership and problem solving with residents **B1**

develops first difference, e.g. community policing may emphasise dialogue and long term relationships rather than immediate sanctions **B1**

identifies a second difference, e.g. zero tolerance tends to be top down and directive, while community policing is more bottom up and collaborative **B1**

develops second difference, e.g. community policing may use local priorities and joint initiatives to address root causes rather than relying mainly on enforcement **B1**

Answer: Zero tolerance focuses on strict enforcement of laws to remove disorder, while community policing emphasises partnership, dialogue and long term problem solving; zero tolerance is often top down and directive, whereas community policing is more bottom up and collaborative, using local priorities to address root causes.

Question 4

identifies the claim that visible signs of disorder, such as broken windows or graffiti, signal a lack of social control **B1**

development, e.g. this absence of control then encourages more serious crime to develop in that area **B1**

Answer: They claim that visible signs of disorder, like broken windows or graffiti, signal a lack of social control and that this can encourage more serious crime in the area.

Question 5

identifies a correct example, e.g. New York City under some police administrations in the 1990s **B1**

brief development, e.g. note that this example is often used to illustrate large scale zero tolerance efforts **B1**

Answer: New York City in the 1990s is commonly given as the example of a city adopting zero tolerance policing inspired by broken windows theory.

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